

The People.

A Weekly Newspaper for All Classes.

ONE PENNY.

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LONDON, SUNDAY, JULY 24, 1892.

MILFORD STRAND.—No. 563

THIRD EDITION.
"THE PEOPLE" OFFICE.
Saturday Evening.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

ENGLAND AND MOROCCO.

SIR C. EVAN-SMITH'S MISSION.

Expected resumption of negotiations.

TANGIER, July 21.—Further confirmation,

accompanied by later particulars has been

received of the rupture of the commercial

treaty negotiations between the

Sultan and British Mission and of

Sir Charles Evan-Smith's consequent

departure from the Moroccan capital. After

continued delay, and broken promises on

the Sultan's part the British Mission left

Fez on the 19th inst. without having obtained

the signature of the commercial treaty,

and Sir Charles Evan-Smith moved

into camp ten miles from Fez. Two

fresh commissioners from the Sultan arrived

on the night and an amended treaty was

drafted on the morning of the 21st. It was

signed the following day. On the 22nd

inst., however, the Sultan withdrew the full

powers with which he had invested his

commissioners and struck out the two

most important articles of the treaty,

namely those on which Sir Charles had based

his mission. The British Minister refused

to sign the mutilated treaty and at once

declared for Rabat, where the mission is

expected to arrive to-morrow. None of the

contemporary presents were given or received

either by the Sultan or the British Minister.

The health of the members of the mission is

good.

(GLOBE'S TELEGRAM.)

TANGIER, July 22.—Her Majesty's ship

Amphion left here this morning, having

on board Sir C. and Lady Evan-Smith, and

the whole party connected with the British

Mission, from Casa Blanca and Fez. The

vessel, on anchoring in the harbour, was

saluted by the forts, and returned the

compliment. The anxiety which had been

felt for the past few days with regard to

the safety of Sir Charles and his companions

led to a hearty demonstration of welcome

on the British Minister and the other members

of the mission landed, and his excellency

was warmly congratulated upon his safe

return.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

TANGIER, July 22, 9 a.m.—Sir C. Evan-Smith

and the members of the British Mission to the

Moroccan Court have just arrived here on

board the cruiser Amphion. His excellency

landed with the customary ceremonies. The

Grand Vizier and several of the Sultan's

Ministers are shortly expected here from Fez.

On his way to Rabat, Sir C. Evan-Smith

was accorded the greatest

honours by the tribes through whose

territories he passed, and also by the

Governors of Rabat and Salé, who went a

long distance out to meet his excellency

and escort him to Rabat. These governors,

and the governor of the Kabyle Beni Hassan,

informed the British Minister that they had

received orders from the Sultan to receive

him with special honours as a mark of

friendship maintained towards him by his

Shereefal Majesty.

(DALRIEL'S TELEGRAM.)

RABAT, July 20.—The British Mission

has encamped at Birrain, at a distance of

twelve miles from here, and will arrive

at Rabat early to-morrow morning. Sir C.

Evan-Smith will then embark immediately.

The governor is actively preparing a grand

reception by the Sultan's express orders, and

has manifested to the captain of the Amphion

his Majesty's eager desire to remain on terms

of friendship with England.

A remarkable account is given in a despatch

from Tangier of the manner in which the

British mission to Fez suddenly came to an

end. Sir Charles Evan-Smith and the

missionaries, after being under siege in

the mission house for some time, were

sent for by the Sultan, who declared

their lives were in danger, but, after

considerable argument, the Sultan promised

to sign the commercial treaty presented by

the British envoy. Several days' delay

ensued, when a document purporting to be

the Sultan's signature was brought to the

Sultan's signature. On its being found to be

a bogus treaty the British Minister tore it up

and broke off all communication with the

Sultan and his Ministers.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

THE FRENCH ANARCHISTS.

SENSATIONAL STATEMENTS.

PARIS, July 22.—The Figaro renews the

Anarchist scare, and it publishes some sen-

sational information this morning. It ad-

resses the statement that the two men ar-

rested the other day are dangerous Anarchists,

and are not merely wanted for desertion from the

Army, as the prefect of police has stated.

"Their names are Parnegiani and De-

journal, and they are Anarchists of the most

followed it would have been used at once.

The majority of the Anarchists, however, con-

sider that it is better to wait before taking

action. The Figaro hopes that now the

police are warned active measures will be

taken to avert the threatened danger.

PLOT TO DESTROY PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

PARIS, July 21.—According to this morn-

ing's Figaro, the police are said to have dis-

covered another Anarchist plot, the object of

which was to take concerted and simultaneous

action for the blowing up of the Bourse, the

Palais Bourbon, and the Palais de Justice. It

is stated that four deserters from the French

army, who were working abroad, were chosen

to carry out the plans, and that two of them,

who recently arrived in Paris, were arrested

yesterday. A gang of twenty-six malefactors

fell into the hands of the Paris police yester-

day. They all profess anarchist doctrines,

and their method of action consisted in break-

ing into and robbing shops and dwellings

during the absence of the tenants.

SEQUEL TO THE CANNES

PARIS, July 23.—Mrs. Descon having made

an application to the courts for authority to

compel her husband to allow her to see her

children, Mr. Descon has responded by

bringing an action for misconduct against his

wife.

SCENE AT A FRENCH EXECUTION.

MONTPELLIER, July 23.—Martini, who was

recently sentenced to death at the Herault

Assizes for the murder of a policeman named

Lambert was executed here at daybreak this

morning. On being taken from his cell

the criminal informed the chaplain of the

fact that he had no confession to make,

and that he would meet his fate with calm-

ness. He drank a glass of rum and

smoked half a cigarette while being

pinioned. After asking forgiveness of every

one, he walked with a firm step to the guil-

otine, which had been erected on the Place de

l'Hopital General. A large crowd had

assembled, and owing to a previous

announcement that the sentence of Martini's

execution, Dezeville, had been com-

municated, the crowd with recon-

mendation from the jury, there were loud

protests against the authorities. In the

course of the tumult, Deblair, the executioner,

was hissed, the mob demanding the pardon or

execution of the other criminal. The com-

missionary of police took immediate steps to

put down the disturbance, and made several

arrests. Popular excitement ran high, no

public execution having taken place there

since 1854.

(DALRIEL'S TELEGRAM.)

AN ORPHANAGE AND ALL THE

INMATES BURNED.

NEW YORK, July 22.—A despatch has been

received here from La Paz, Bolivia, announc-

ing the destruction by fire of the orphan

asylum there. It states that all the inmates

lost their lives.

EXECUTION IN FRANCE.

CARL, July 21.—The execution of the

murderer, Communal, at Rennes, yesterday,

has been followed this morning by that of

the murderer Lardien, in this city. M. Deblair,

the executioner, having come direct from

Rennes for the purpose. The execution took

place at 35 minutes past 4. The condemned

man walked calmly to the scaffold. There

was but little excitement.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

THE CHOLERA.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 22.—According to

the latest figures, the cholera is in-

creasing in severity, and the death rate

is higher at Samara, although there is a

falling off in the number of cases at the

latter place. The mortality shows a fur-

ther decrease in Astrachan, where there

were 198 cases and 57 deaths on the 19th

inst., as compared with 195 cases and 132

deaths on the previous day. At Samara,

58 cases and 45 deaths occurred, against 75

cases and 38 deaths on the 18th inst. The

returns from Saratov announce 119 cases and 57

deaths on the 19th inst., an increase as com-

pared with the previous day of 20 cases and 14

deaths. Four cases and three deaths occurred

at Kasan and one death at Voronezh. At

Rostoff the figures show a considerable in-

crease, 84 cases and 31 deaths having occurred

there. The latest returns from Taurin are for

the 18th inst. only, when there were 82

cases and 54 deaths. At Taganrog the same

day three cases and two deaths were regis-

tered, and at Azoff 46 cases and 22 deaths.

(DALRIEL'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, July 22.—Six fresh cases of cholera

were reported in the suburbs on Wednesday

and three deaths. Yesterday's returns from

St. Denis show six deaths there, making

twenty-two altogether from cholera in that

suburb during the last week.

PRECAUTIONS IN SCOTLAND.

The Board of Supervision of Scotland, in

order to prevent the importation of cholera,

have issued instructions to the local authori-

ties at ports that no rats from France, the

Black Sea, or the Sea of Azoff, Russia,

Roumania, Bulgaria, or Turkey shall be

landed in Scotland. Ships having cholera

THE BISLEY MEETING.

[BY OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

BISLEY CAMP, Friday.

Torrential rains rendered the camp a

quagmire on Sunday and about as miserable

a place for night-seers to visit as could be

imagined. Judging by the large number of

persons to be met with, dripping and shiver-

ing all over the common, the admissions at

64, a head, to which the fee had been reduced,

would have been enormous had the weather

been fair. On Monday, when the camp was

thronged with martial marksmen, as it used

to be on the first Monday of the meeting, there

was an improvement as far as the rain was

concerned, but threatening clouds alternating

with sunny intervals showed that the rain

was still lurking not far off. The

average scoring, both in the Queen's and

Graphic, proved that the Queen's depar-

tament that is responsible for the ammu-

nition had redeemed their promise to be care-

ful of future issues, for the issues of 1892

appear to be unexceptionable.

THE QUEEN'S PRIZE (1st STAGE).

The programme of Monday afforded em-

PIPER PAN.

BUCKLAND, JUNIOR.

Water spiders, which build their nests in the weeds below the surface, are very amusing, but often get bullied by the other creatures. Newts or eels are always favourites, but they are kept something should be put on the top of the bell-glass, or they will climb the glass and make their escape. They eat ant's eggs or blood-worms, or very small earth-worms. The water-beetmen—insects which swim on their backs and have two long oar-like legs—are dangerous to the pencea creatures. Among fish, minnows are the best for a small globe. They are very lively s-

THE ACTOR.

During the past week there has been only one theatrical fixture. In the ensuing week there is some "event" for every day. On Monday evening the Princess re-opens with "The Royal Divorce;" on Tuesday afternoon, Miss Rose Edouin revives "The Jealous Wife," on the Strand; on Wednesday evening Messrs. Gilbert and Grossmith's "Haste to the Wedding" is to be brought out at the Criterion; on Thursday evening Mr. Van Biene produces "The Broken Melodrama;" at

OLD IZAAK.

GENERAL CHATTER. M.P.

MADAME.

The present insecto-suit was made of material, particularly now that trains are being curtailed. The remnant of tweed, a little over four yards, was in a small check heliotrope and black, with just a dash of yellow through it; this short length cut to good advantage for a plain fronted suit with gored and shaped back, made just long enough to clear the ground. The bodice had a deep yoke-piece of heliotrope silk twice as wide as the skirt, and the skirt was made with black gimpure lace, the under part being of the tweed, tight-fitting, with short rounded flares. The sleeves were of black velvet, the basques, defined with a band of black velvet, the sleeves were of silk to match the bodice.

MR. WHEELER.

Passing through Windsor lately with friend we dropped in at a swell hostelry for a wet, and were charged 6d. a bottle for soda water and gingerbeer. Later on we again slaked our thirst, this time at a humble way-side inn, where the charge for the same liquids by the same manufacturers was penny a bottle! Some publicans seem to set their faces against unalcoholic drink; the price of what we mixed with the soda water and ginger beer was the same at the two houses.

BENT ON ADVENTURE.

BEECHAM'S PILLS

BEECHAM'S TOOTH PASTE
BEECHAM'S TOOTH PASTE.
 Will Recommend itself.
BEECHAM'S TOOTH PASTE.
 Is efficacious and economical.
BEECHAM'S TOOTH PASTE.
 Cleanses the teeth and perfumes the breath.
BEECHAM'S TOOTH PASTE.
 Is collapse the tubes, is, each.
BEECHAM'S PILLS
 and
BEECHAM'S TOOTH PASTE
 Sold every where.

HUDSON'S SOAP.

WHAT IT'S FOR.

WHEAT IT'S FOR.

FIRST
AND
FOREMOST
HUDSON'S
SOAP
IS
FOR
WASHING
CLOTHES
QUICKLY,
SWIFTLY,
AND
PLEASANTLY.
MAKES
LINEN
WHITE
AS
SNOW,
SWEET
AS
ROSES,
FRESH
AS
SEA
BREEZE.

HUDSON'S SOAP.

WHEAT IT'S FOR.

IT
IS
ESPECIALLY
USEFUL
IN
THE
BUTLER'S
PANTRY
AND
KITCHEN
FOR
WASHING
UP
KNIVES
AND
FORKS,
SPARKLING
GLASS,
BRIGHT
CHINA,
LESS
HANDLING,
LESS
RISK
OF
BREAKAGE,
DISCOLOR
OBSTINATE
DIE
AND
GREASE.

HUDSON'S SOAP.

WHEAT IT'S FOR.

IT
IS
EXCELLENT
FOR
CLEANING
SILVER

PLATE,
GOLD
CHAINS,
JEWELLERY, &c.
IT
REMOVES
ALL
TRACES
OF
DIRT,
AND
DOES
NOT
CLOG,
BRING
IN
A
FINE
POWDER.

HUDSON'S SOAP
WHAT IT IS.

A
PURE
DRY
SOAP
IN
FINE
POWDER.
DISSOLVES
INSTANTLY
IN
ALL
WATERS
AND
MAKES
A
FOAMING
LATHER.
IS
DISTINCT
FROM
ALL
OTHER
SOAPS
OR
WASHING
POWDERS,
AND
LEAVES
NO
SMELL.

HUDSON'S SOAP,
WHAT IT IS.

HUDSON'S
SOAP
IS
A
MONEY
SAVER,
A
TIME
SAVER,
A
WORK
SAVER,
A
GLASS
AND
CHINA
SAVER.
ALL
WHO
USE
IT
DAILY
ARE
REWARDED
WITH
PURITY,
HEALTH,
AND
SATISFACTION.

**HUDSON'S
EXTRACT OF SOAP.**

IS
 REGULAR
 DAILY
 USE
 IN
 THE
 SWEETEST,
 THE
 HEALTHIEST,
 THE
 RAPIDEST
 THE
 WORLD
 OVER,
 FROM
 COTTAGE
 TO
 MANSION.
 IS
 SOLD
 EVERYWHERE IN
 THE
 U. S. AND
 IN
 PACKETS,
 BOTTLES
 AND
 HALF-
 DOZENS
 FOR
 FAMILLY
 USE.

HUDSON'S
EXTRACT OF SOAP.

HUDSON'S EXTRACT OF SOAP.
 HUDSON'S EXTRACT OF SOAP.

LAST WEEK'S ITEMS.

The Archbishop of Canterbury left Lambeth Palace for Addington Park, Croydon. A committee of National Liberals invited Prince Bismarck to visit Leipzig on his return from Kissingen to Friedrichshagen. It was announced that the marriage of Princess Margaret of Prussia with the Prince of Hesse would take place in November next.

Martha Ann Rix, a negro, and for nearly a slave, arrived at Windsor Castle and was presented to the Queen and other members of the royal family.

H.M. cruiser Amphion left Gibraltar for Rabat to convey Sir Charles Euan-Smith and his suite to Tangier on their return from Fez.

The Turkish despatch vessel Isadine arrived at Athens having on board Gadhani Effendi, the newly appointed Turkish Minister.

Mr. Ernest Hovey, a partner in one of the largest drapery firms in Sheffield, died from the effects of being struck by a cricket ball several weeks ago.

The Duke of York, in command of the cruiser Metempeus, arrived at Portsmouth and anchored in the harbour, where she will coal.

John Cowling, 54, copperman at Mann and Co.'s brewery, was admitted to the London Hospital, suffering from a dislocated thigh and other severe injuries caused through a fall.

At Attercliffe, near Sheffield, a man's clothes were found on the canal bank, and on dragging the water the police found the body of George Henry Hamer, employed by the Sheffield Corporation as nuisance inspector, and circumstances pointing to suicide.

Daniel Leary, 46, Towerham Westmin Bridge-road, while at work on the roof of a house, missed his hold and fell. On being picked up it was found that he had sustained a fracture of the arms and ribs and other injuries. He was taken to the hospital.

According to intelligence received at Berlin from St. Petersburg, a Russian expedition had started for the Pamir under the command of Capt. Japoff, the officer who, in September last, expelled from the Pamir Plateau Capt. Younghusband and Lieut. Davidson.

The Orient express was derailed at Loosen, near Breslau. The locomotive and three carriages were smashed to pieces, and fourteen other carriages were damaged. Eight persons sustained serious injuries.

Most of the miners employed at the Don Pedro Pit at Ockton, near Normanton, belonging to Messrs. Briggs and Co., brought out their tools owing to the management having ceased to pay what is termed "consideration money," averaging 1s. per ton.

The funeral of Mr. Chipp, late deputy chief constable of Gloucester, whose tragic death at the opening of the guildhall created widespread sympathy, took place and was largely attended, the mayor, corporation, and a large number of officers and constables attending.

A capsize boat was found floating on the White Water Lake, Northamptonshire, and it has been ascertained that on the 15th inst. two men left in the boat to cross the lake, and that, owing to the darkness, an accident occurred, and both men were drowned, as nothing has been heard of them since.

On the 16th inst. Thomas Lusby, 7, son of a painter, living at Remond Terrace, College Park, ran off the pavement into the roadway at the railway bridge, Harlesden, just as a motor car was passing, and was run over on the right leg and left arm. He was taken to the hospital on arrival at St. Mary's Hospital.

Mr. Justice Wills, at the Guildford Assizes sentenced William Rogers, a private in the Grenadier Guards, to six months' hard labour for an outrageous assault on a young lady at Pirbright. Elijah Ward, labourer, was sentenced to six months' hard labour for two attempts at burglary at Barnes.

In the case of a woman charged at Bow-street on the 15th inst. with passing counterfeit coin, reported in last week's People, the name of the prosecutrix, Louisa Elford (misprinted Alford), was given as that of the prisoner, Amy Evans. We regret the error, and apologise to Miss Elford for having unwittingly caused her annoyance.

Frederick Kibby, who has been for some time employed by the Hucksall Torkard Local Board, near Nottingham, as rate collector, absconded some time since, and has recently been apprehended. He brought up before the county magistrates at Nottingham and, pleading guilty to two charges of embezzlement, he was sentenced to six months' hard labour. His total defalcations were stated to amount to £220.

The wife of John Milnes, Heeley, Sheffield, discovered her husband with a man in his bed. Suspicious of his behaviour, she snatched the mug which she found contained laudanum. He regained it and drank the contents. An emetic was promptly administered, and a couple of hours later Milnes was charged at the police court with attempted suicide and remanded.

The authorities at the Aquarium have secured a genuine sensation in Akroo, the "Continental Wonder," who dives headlong from the roof of the building a distance of over 70 feet. His performance should be seen by all admirers of daring feats. Zulima continues as big a draw as ever, whilst Leon, the horse tamer, is attracting large crowds. The Aquarium boast of "where in all the world can so many sights be seen?" is amply verified by the programme which is given daily to the public.

Mr. Dillon Lewis's agent at Jarrold has handed in to the returning officer a formal protest in writing, claiming that the election for the Jarrold Division of Durham is void on the ground that the ballot boxes were illegally opened in the absence of Mr. Lewis and his agent. It is further asserted that the ballot papers were examined and the result made known prior to the official counting. Mr. Lewis contested the seat as a Labour candidate against Sir C. M. Palmer, Gladstonian.

A BOY'S NARROW ESCAPE. On the 16th inst., while a carriage was being driven along Wells-street, near the Grand Surrey Canal bridge, Camberwell, a boy of 6, named John Dillon, of 12, Dalton-street, managed to obtain a seat on the springs of the vehicle. On attempting to shift his position, both his legs became fixed in the spokes of the wheel. Fortunately, the coachman was signalled by some one, and he pulled up instantly. The boy was so firmly fixed between the wheel and the springs that the carriage had to be backed before he could be extricated. He was taken to St. Thomas's Hospital.

A BRACING TONIC.—Pepper's Quinine and Iron restores the most broken constitution to health.

A RARE AFFECTION.—When depressed, unable to eat with milk, try Pepper's Quinine and Iron Tonic.

Nerve Weakness, Depression.—Quinine the only remedy.

Pepper's Quinine and Iron builds up the Nerves.

TO OVERCOME WEARINESS and secure New Life, Health, Strength, and Energy, insist on having Pepper's Quinine.—(Adv.)

KEATING'S POWDER.—Kills bugs, beetles, moths, bedbugs, and all household vermin. Restores to everything but clothes. Sold in Tins, 6d. and 1s.—(Adv.)

MR. GLADSTONE'S LARGE MAJORITY.

SPEECH BY MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

On the 16th Mr. Chamberlain addressed a public meeting in the Town Hall, Epsley, on behalf of Major Darwin, the Unionist candidate for the Lichfield Division of Staffordshire, and met with a hearty reception. They could, he said, now form a pretty accurate forecast of the general result of the elections, and it appeared likely that the Gladstonians would have a majority of from 40 to 45. That majority was very much less than Mr. Gladstone himself expected, because in an article which he wrote some time ago he led them to believe that he was coming back with a majority of 157 (laughter)—but not only was the majority less in number, it was also more unsatisfactory in its composition than he (Mr. Chamberlain) imagined that Mr. Gladstone anticipated. (Cheers.) In the first place, it was not an English majority. (Cheers.) England, Scotland, and Wales would give a majority probably of about thirty against Gladstone. (Cheers.) If they took England alone, the majority against Gladstone would be probably from 70 to 80. There, it was perfectly evident that the 75 or 76 members who constituted the Irish Nationalist party—many of whom were imprisoned a few years ago by Mr. Gladstone, because, as he said, they were "steered to the lips in treason"—and were "preaching a gospel of plunder." These 76 would be able to dictate the policy of Mr. Gladstone, and they would strive to force it upon the 35,000 people who inhabited Great Britain.

NOT A PROMISING PROSPECT. He did not think that that was altogether a prospect which even Gladstonians could contemplate with equanimity. Then let them think for a moment of the character of the majority of the English portion of Mr. Gladstone's majority. It was made up of sections. There were, for instance, the Labour party, the Welsh party, the Scotch party, the London party, every one of which parties had a separate programme of its own and interests which it wished to force into the first place, and which would infallibly jostle one another and prevent any coming to the front. Even the "old Parliamentary hand" would find it very difficult to drive such a team as that—(hear, hear)—and his (Mr. Chamberlain's) prediction was that the coach would be upset at the first corner. (Loud laughter and cheers.) Speaking in a mining district, he claimed that he had been the miners' friend when there was nothing to be gained by it and that he had proved his sympathy with their aspirations. He was one of the few Liberals who voted and spoke in favour of an eight hours' day. His view was that eight hours' work was as much as was good for any man—excepting a member of Parliament. (Laughter.)

TWO EIGHT HOURS' QUESTIONS. He saw no objection to the majority of any district desired to restrict their labour to eight hours, to give their decision a legal sanction. It had been said by some that the rate of wages could be kept up notwithstanding the reduction of hours to eight. That was possible, but only on one condition—namely, that by giving more men to do the work the same amount could be done in eight hours as in a longer period. If the result of the eight hours' day should be to reduce the output of coal, it would be a deception to say that the wages would keep up. He claimed that the result of legislation on the part of the Unionist Government had been to make the miners' candidate, Sir John Swinburne, the Gladstonian candidate, said that he was in favour of one man one vote. No was he (Mr. Chamberlain)—(cheers)—though he did not think that it was a reform of any great importance; he was much more in favour of one vote one value. The question of one man one vote could affect only one or two elections in the country, and those elections by the bye, it would not really affect the representation of the country, but one vote one value would do so, because every man who voted had proper electoral influence. At the present time the men of Kilkenny, for instance, a large portion of whom were ignorant that they had to be dragged to the polling booth by their priests, were not able even to mark their voting papers, were counted as worth three times as much as the men of the Lichfield Division. He said, as a Radical—(hear, hear)—Democrat—(hear, hear)—and as a Unionist—(cheers)—that that was a real grievance and an anomaly which it was worth dealing with, while it was not worth wasting the strength of the majority to do so.

Sir John Swinburne claimed to be an advocate of temperance, and so did the party to which he (Mr. Chamberlain) belonged. He believed that where there were more public-houses than were necessary in a district, the competition amongst them led to excessive drinking, which all men must denounce. He was in favour of the Government's way of reducing the number of excessive public-houses owing to the action of extreme men.

HE BLAMED THE UNITED KINGDOM ALLIANCE for having accomplished so little. Their position, he said, had always been one of negotiation, and they had never aided in adding useful legislation to the statute book. He was perfectly willing to leave it to each district to decide for itself. His opinion was that, while in the majority of cases the people of a district might be willing to reduce the number of public-houses, they would refuse to prohibit drinking and the moderate indulgence in stimulants altogether. (Cheers.)

He was not willing to take away from any class their livelihood—to destroy a statue or to conduct in accordance with the law—to turn publicans into the street without compensation. Referring to the old age pension question, he said that a man who had been thrifty all his life, and who had worked hard, ought not to be forced to choose between starvation and the workhouse. He had been a servant of the State, and the State ought to assist him with some provision for his old days. (Cheers.) The scheme which he proposed to give effect to might not be the best or the worst, but it was the only practical scheme before the public, and it was only because he took it up that the Gladstonians, with one honourable exception (Dr. Hunter), would give no assistance. (Shame.) Mr. Gladstone had not had a word to say about it in any of his speeches. The question of

EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY was of more direct and serious interest to more than the eight hours' question, one man one vote, or one vote one value. The principle he wanted to establish was that any man who suffered injury or lost life in any employment by no fault of his own, but by the action of some one else, he should be compensated for injury, and his family should be compensated for loss of breadwinner. If the accident were the fault of the employer, he should bear the burden, and even where he was not directly at fault—as in the case of an explosion in a mine—the employer should be responsible, but he should be allowed to insure against accidents. A small charge per ton, he would hold a farthing at any rate, less than 1d. would be sufficient to insure every person employed in the mine. The cost of that would be part of the cost of production, and the consumer would

THE PRINCESS CHRISTIAN AT STREATHAM.

PRINCESS CHRISTIAN, WHO WAS ACCOMPANIED BY PRINCESS VICTORIA, ON THE 16TH INST. VISITED STREATHAM, AND LAID THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF THE NEW HOME FOR INCURABLES. THE PLACE, WHICH HAD BEEN GAILY DECORATED WITH FLAGS AND Bunting in all directions, presented a very animated appearance, owing to the large number of persons who attended the ceremony. The site of the new building is in Crown Lane, Streatham, and is estimated to cost about £23,000. This sum has been got together not only by the transfer of the ordinary funds of the establishment, but also by special donations. Amongst the contributors were several members of the royal family, and some of the City Livery companies. The subscriptions to the institution last year amounted to £2,750 as against £2,583, and the donations of £2,523. The decrease in the funds, however, did not in any way go to lessen the number of patients treated; and there was, notwithstanding that the sum of £2,000 was transferred to the building fund, a surplus on the working year as regards the income and expenditure account, of over £1,500. The princess, who drove all the way, was furnished with a guard of honour by the Middlesex Yeomanry, who escorted her to the site of the building, where she was received by Mr. F. A. Bevan (in the absence of Earl Annet) and the Rev. Canon Carter, the Queen's chaplain, and the Rev. Canon of St. Luke's, West Norwood, and the princess and her daughter went into a marquee which had been erected containing the foundation-stone, in the form of an obelisk, and composed of terra-cotta. The National Anthem was immediately played by the band of the Grenadier Guards, under the direction of Lieut. D. Gordon. 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measure the probable duration of his present "solid square" by that of his old majorities one might confidently look forward to seeing it shattered in the course of a few days' sharp fighting in the House of Commons. Without indulging in extravagant expectations, we may confidently predict that the "solid square" cannot possibly enjoy a long lease of life in the face of the united and determined opposition of the Unionist party.

For—to take that glimpse below the surface, of which our opponents are rightly so much afraid—of what elements does the Gladstonian majority consist? To begin with, there are the English Liberals. These are not, in reality, a whit more enthusiastic about Home Rule than the constituencies which have returned them. They would only be too glad to find an excuse to throw over that source of anxiety altogether. Then there are the Labour representatives, who are making it perfectly clear—as witness the action of Mr. Keir Hardie at Newcastle—that they do not intend to be the humble servants of a leader who is eminently unsympathetic towards them and their programme. Even if the Labour party can be temporarily kept to an allegiance which they scarcely, if at all, affect to profess, there remain the Irish, without whom there would be no majority at all for Mr. Gladstone. Of these the small but compact body of Parnellites has already given notice through its press organ that it intends to maintain an attitude of absolute independence. Mr. Gladstone can, therefore, only count upon the support of that body on condition of a prompt and complete fulfilment of the more extreme Nationalist aspirations. If he wavers or tries to temporise, the Parnellites will rise in instant revolt, and the Anti-Parnellites—with the fear of their constituents before their eyes—will be compelled to follow suit. In short, the Irish, headed by the uncompromising independence of the Parnellites, will insist upon priority being given to a Home Rule Bill, and then we shall see the commencement, in good earnest, of the crop of troubles which has been sown by Mr. Gladstone's ignoble and immoral alliance with criminal politicians.

Such being the elements of difficulty and danger in Mr. Gladstone's immediate future, it is of peculiar interest to observe any indications of the way in which the old Parliamentary hand proposes to grasp the nettle. With that object we would call attention to a speech delivered by Mr. Gladstone in Scotland on Wednesday last. In that speech we observe a singular softening down of Mr. Gladstone's views about Home Rule. He no longer makes that question a matter of principle, the settlement of which it is a national disgrace to delay. Not at all. Home Rule is now, it would appear, a mere question of Parliamentary expediency. Until we settle the Irish question we shall not be able, Mr. Gladstone thinks, "to see the wheels of our Parliamentary machinery work in a perfectly satisfactory manner." It is pretty clear that Mr. Gladstone would be extremely thankful if he had such a majority without the Irish vote as would enable him to see whether the Parliamentary wheels would not revolve with the Irish still unsatisfied—as, indeed, they have been doing without intermission during the six years of the Unionist administration. Longing for such an independent majority, and painfully conscious that he has not got it, Mr. Gladstone turns beseechingly to the Liberal Unionists. Will they, he asks, continue to support the Tories? "As there are forty-five of them," he candidly admits, "it is a question of some interest." It is, it is only as showing in this endeavour to raise it how eagerly Mr. Gladstone is striving to make himself independent of the Irish yoke. That yoke, however, is and will remain upon his neck. In vain he may boast that Liberal Governments in the past have done good work with smaller majorities than that which he will have. The Liberal majorities to which he refers were not given to the Ministers who employed them by means of the Irish vote and the Irish vote alone. Only in 1886 has an Administration been so absolutely dependent on the goodwill and pleasure of the Irish party as Mr. Gladstone's is bound to be. Mr. Gladstone may count his "solid square" as much as he pleases, but his anxiety peeps out from behind the bluster, and nobody knows better than he the perils which must necessarily beset his future.

A GUARD CUT TO PIECES.
John Cole Corville, of Liverpool, a goods guard, in the employment of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway, was engaged in shunting operations at Padwood siding, when he stepped on to the main line and was caught by the Manchester and Southport express and cut to pieces.

ELECTION RIOTING.
Eight persons were charged before the Peterborough magistrates with riotous conduct during the recent election. The police and the mob had come into collision, and stones, broken glass, and pieces of iron, &c., were thrown at a detachment of the Huntingdonshire police, who, under Insp. Allen, charged the mob. The chief constable, thinking that perhaps the presence of the police was a provocation, formed his men in fours, and withdrew them. The police then again charged and cleared the streets. Three of the police had their helmets smashed, and some of them received serious wounds to the head and face, necessitating their removal to the hospital. Many others were also injured, and had to be treated at the hospital. During the fray some large plate glass windows were broken. Most of the rioters were fined.

THE G. O. M. AND HIS MAJORITY.



The exponent of Peace.

"What? A majority of my forty?"

Then we must extend the franchise - houses, dogs, pigs, asses - yes, asses - asses must have a vote. - A man who speaks splendidly.

LATEST DIVORCE CASES.

THE BONAPARTE SUIT.
Monsieur Bonaparte, on part of the petitioner, Prince Bonaparte, son of the late Prince Lucien Bonaparte, made an application to fix a day for the hearing of this suit, which was one instituted by the petitioner against the respondent for nullity of a marriage which, it was contended, had been brought about by collusion, and was, therefore, null and void. It would be necessary to bring a number of witnesses from Scotland, and it would also be imperative that a number of experts should be in attendance to speak to the Scotch law on the subject. No one appearing to oppose the application, his lordship said the case should not appear in the paper prior to August 1st, subject to any application being made on the other side.

A SCOTCH LADY'S PETITION.
JOHN V. JONES, L.D. DYON.—The petitioner was a money lender, the co-respondent being a solicitor. The respondent counter-claimed her husband with cruelty and with misconduct with a person named Sinclair. The husband denied the charges. Further evidence was given on behalf of the petitioner rebutting the counter charges. Ellen E. Sinclair said she remembered seeing Mr. Jones outside the Central Restaurant. She was then in a very destitute condition. He spoke to her, and she saw him on the following night. She remembered Mr. Jones buying her a new hat. She was at that time living in Hope-street. There had been any act of impropriety between them. He was not the father of her child, but she could write down the name of the father if necessary. She only knew Jones about a week before she was confined. His lordship, in giving judgment, said he had listened carefully to the evidence, and was of opinion that that given by the petitioner was very unsatisfactory when his own case was concerned, but still more unsatisfactory when he came to answer the charges made against him. On the other hand, he thought the respondent had given her evidence with great accuracy, with considerable dignity, and in a manner that commended itself to his judgment. Upon the whole of the evidence he came to the conclusion that the misconduct charged against the petitioner was made out. With reference to the charge of cruelty he also found that to be established. With regard to the charge of misconduct against the respondent, that was not made out. He dismissed the petition with costs, and on the counter petition of the respondent pronounced a decree nisi, with costs.

BIGAMY AND ADULTERY.
WARD V. WARD.—This was the wife's petition. The parties were married at Hartlepool in 1863. In 1868, the petitioner stated, the respondent went to America, leaving her in this country. Up to 1870 he corresponded with her, occasionally sending her money. After that year she received no letters from him, and, believing him to be dead, she in 1881 went through the ceremony of marriage with Dugald Barclay, at Govan, in Scotland, the banns having been published, in which she declared herself as a widow. She cohabited with Barclay as his wife down to November, 1890. On the 21st of the month she was visited by a person who called himself "Williamson," and who told her that her husband was alive, and had married in America. While talking with "Williamson" she was convinced that he was Ward, her first husband, and on intimating her suspicions to him, he protested that his name was "Williamson." After he had gone she caused inquiries to be made, and found that there was no doubt that the person who had visited her was her first husband. Upon that she ceased to live with Barclay. In addition to Mrs. Ward's evidence, there was an affidavit by Robert Ward, the husband, which he stated that he was the man who was married to the petitioner, and on October 4th, 1887, he had contracted a bigamous marriage with Isabella Lorenzo, in New York, with whom he subsequently cohabited. Proof was also given that such a marriage had taken place. An affidavit was produced in which the petitioner swore that the signature to the affidavit was not her husband's signature, and that she had not been convicted at the production of the affidavit or arranged that it should be made.—Decree nisi, with costs.

A PROFESSIONAL RUNNER IN COURT.
SNOOK V. SNOOK.—The petitioner, Elizabeth J. Snook, was married at Tosteth Park, Liverpool, in 1884. Her husband at first was an amateur and afterwards a professional runner, he being, it was stated, well known in the Midlands. He, it was alleged, treated his wife with cruelty and frequently struck her. In regard to the misconduct, it was charged with Martha Annie Coleman, peti-

tioner's cousin, formerly a barmaid at Wall-sail, she being called in support of the case.—Decree nisi, with costs.

A COLLECTOR'S MATRIMONIAL SUIT.
BURNETT V. BURNETT.—This was the wife's petition. The parties were married in 1883 at the parish church of Camberwell, the petitioner being a widow with two children, the respondent a gentleman of independent means, owning property and living at Stanway Lodge, Colchester. In consequence of his conduct she consulted her solicitor, and he wrote to the respondent telling him he had sufficient evidence to obtain a judicial separation. The result was that he wrote asking his wife, who had been living apart, to go back and live with him, and she went to live with him at Stanway Lodge. The alleged misconduct took place with a woman named Bowman. The petitioner, while at Stanway Lodge, found a number of letters upon the respondent's desk, in consequence of which she instructed her solicitor to make inquiries, and the present suit was instituted. Evidence having been given in support of the petitioner's case, the respondent was called, and denied that he had ever been guilty of any impropriety with Mrs. Bowman.—His lordship said he had no doubt about the case, and granted a judicial separation, with costs.

THE PARK WILL CASE.

CHARGE OF COERCION.
At Bow-street on Friday, Margaret Josephine Smith, John Paul, Thomas Allistone, William Micklethwait, and Sarah Ingram were charged on remand with conspiring to defraud the executors of the late John Cornelius Park, of Auckland House, Teddington. Mr. Horace Avery and Mr. Hiron, instructed by Mr. Frayling, prosecuted on behalf of the Treasury. Mr. Greenwood defended.—The case out of which these proceedings arose was heard in the High Court, when Smith claimed £20,000, and produced a document (now alleged to have been forged) in which Mr. Park directed his executors to pay her the sum in the event of his son refusing to marry her. A perjury charge was in the employment of the late Mr. Park at the time of his death and for seven years previously, stated that the prisoner, Margaret Smith, often called at Auckland House with respect to her residence, which was owned by Mr. Park. One day she wanted him to sign a receipt for rent up to March, but he refused to do so. On two occasions young Mr. Park, accompanied by his father, spoke to her. On the last occasion the former made a remark which showed he was by no means pleased to see her.—Mr. Avery: Did you ever see anything to lead you to suppose they were engaged?—Witness: No.—Sir John: Witness: No hear anything?—Witness: No.—In 1886, in consequence of instructions given by Mr. Park, the woman Smith was refused admission to the house when she called. Annie Scott, who was housemaid at Auckland House for about two years before Mr. Park died, gave similar evidence.—Mary Lambourn, niece of old Mrs. Park, stated that she was a frequent visitor at Auckland House. On August 1st, 1886, witness saw Margaret Smith enter the garden there by means of a side gate. Mr. Park was with witness at the time, and thinking that he and Smith might have business to talk over she left them together. When she returned to the garden Mr. Park and Margaret Smith were on one of the seats. Mr. Park beckoned witness to sit between them. He was by no means on friendly terms with Smith, and she had never heard Mr. or Mrs. Park say anything to lead her to think that in their opinion Smith was a fit person to be their son's wife.—Mr. Valentine Lebow, solicitor, was shown an affidavit purporting to be sworn before him on August 10th, 1890, by Sir Charles Mauley Brown, the document bore the signature "Valentine Lebow," but he failed to recognise it, and to the best of his belief it was not his writing.—Some further evidence was given, and the prisoners were remanded, bail being refused.

DEATH OF A HACKNEY RECLUSE.
For the past eight years Charles Hartley, an old shopkeeper, of Morning-lane, Hackney, has never had his shutters down, and has never admitted any person to his house. Rumour, of course, had it that the old man was a miser. A lad named Anderson, who failed to get a response to his knocks, got over the back wall and into the house on Thursday, when he found the old man, fully dressed, dead on the kitchen floor. The Home Secretary has appointed Mr. Reginald Charles Edward Plumpton, of the Oxford Circuit, to the Recorder of West Bromwich, in the room of the late Mr. J. Underhill, Q.C. Mr. Plumpton was born in 1848, and was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple in 1871.

ALLEGED REMARKABLE JEWEL ROBBERIES.

The detective police at Scotland Yard and the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway Company's officials at Victoria, had reported to them on Thursday morning a remarkable story of an alleged robbery of jewels, valued at £1,500. A lady and gentleman living near Carshalton, Surrey, who had been staying with friends at Lyric Chambers, Coventry-street, on Wednesday night went to the theatre, and during their absence their portmanteau was sent on by instruction and left in the cloak-room at Victoria Station. It was despatched to Carshalton by the 11.47 from Victoria, the lady and gentleman taking it out of the cloak-room and travelling by the same train. No cab being obtainable, such a late hour, the trunk was left for the night with the railway officials, and on Thursday morning it was despatched to the residence of the owners in the ordinary course. Complaint was made soon after delivery that cases of jewels belonging to the lady, contained in the portmanteau, had been emptied. It was said that the missing jewels included a diamond necklace worth £500, and diamond brooches and rings. The extraordinary part of the matter is that the trunk showed no signs of being tampered with, and that it was locked when handed over to the owners. The empty jewel cases were left in the portmanteau.

ANOTHER ROBBERY.
A correspondent writes that a very daring robbery took place on Wednesday in broad daylight. The house of a traveller of a city belle left his baggage in charge of a coachman while he went to take his luncheon in the Lambeth-road. The baggage contained jewellery to the value of about £5,000. Leaving it for a moment to procure a cup of coffee to take with his dinner, which he was accustomed to eat inside the vehicle, the coachman on returning was horrified to find that the baggage and stock had disappeared. The goods stolen comprised gold brooches, bracelets, and jewellery, of that class, with diamond and other gem ornaments. Information was at once given to the police, who during the course of the afternoon made active inquiries, but without success. No clue whatever has been found as to the whereabouts of the stock, and on Wednesday the police discovered the vehicle, with the strong door locked broken off, in Camberwell, but the valuables were not in it.

GENERAL FRASER ON THE NORTH LAMBETH CONTEST.

Gen. Fraser writing from the Carlton Club, says:—I crave your kind insertion of this letter, as misapprehension exists with regard to the recent election in North Lambeth. I do not resign the seat. Previous to the 20th inst. on which day a meeting of the local Conservative association was convened, I suggested to friends, who agreed with me, that an employer of labour with great influence should be the candidate to the benefit of the constituency and to the advantage of the Conservative cause. I said that I was prepared to retire in favour of the candidate and to work for his election night and day. I declined to do so, emphatically stating that if no such candidate was forthcoming I was ready again to contest the seat myself as strenuously as heretofore. On the morning of the 20th I learned that no candidate such as I was prepared to make way for would come forward, but that Mr. H. M. Stanley was in the field. Before the meeting on that day I declined to do so, and I was ready to give voluntarily to Mr. H. M. Stanley, though I denied having any personal feeling against him. Absent from the meeting, being on a select committee of three members in the House of Commons, I wrote to the president placing myself in the hands of the association, and saying, "If there is a feeling in favour of resigning standing for the constituency, I shall be ready on the expression of that wish, to seek re-election, and to work to the best of my ability to attain it." At the meeting Mr. H. M. Stanley's name was brought forward as a candidate and accepted, the president expressing his belief that a wave of enthusiasm would carry him in. A loyal course was open to me but to the preference, and to be silent during the election, lest any words of mine might influence one vote against the cause of the Union.

SIR H. DOULTON'S REPLY.
Sir Henry Doulton, the president of the North Lambeth Conservative Association, in reply to Sir C. Fraser, asserts that the late meeting of the association was convened to retire from the representation on the ground of dissatisfaction at the treatment he had received from the Government, and that Maj. Taylor said, before Mr. Stanley's name was submitted, that Sir Charles (whom he represented) "would be only too pleased to retire." Maj. Taylor now writes denying that any question on the part of the association was raised, and that the utterance of his will be the interpretation claimed by Sir H. Doulton, and he adds that on Mr. Stanley's name being mentioned Sir C. Fraser stated that he would not voluntarily give way. The president of the association, however, spoke enthusiastically of the candidature of the former, and said "Sir Charles should place himself in the hands of the association."

SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST A

AT THE MANSION HOUSE ON THURSDAY.
Augustine C. Rose, 9, Little Russell-street, was charged on remand before the Lord Mayor with forgery.—Mr. Elliot prosecuted, and Mr. Bealey defended.—On the 16th of April last Messrs. Cook and Sons, of Ludgate Circus, who had been in correspondence with a man named Myers as to drawing a draft in Paris for £2,195, received a reply in which the amount was reduced to £1,000. The draft was presented for payment in Paris, but the person presenting it was requested to call again. The man, who represented himself to be Myers, then asked that a draft payable in London might be issued for the amount, and that the £1,000 of money was obtained. An attempt to obtain another large sum by similar means failed. Prisoner was a clerk in the Ludgate Hill branch of the Capital and Counties Bank, and it is alleged that he negotiated two of the notes, one for £100 and another for £50, given in payment for the cheque. When arrested he denied all knowledge of the matter.—Prisoner, who reserved his defence, was committed for trial.

A COSTLY CHORUS.

At Leamington Police Court on Friday, George Leslie Hackett and Andrew Hackett, midshipmen, were ordered to pay £40 s. for disorderly conduct and wilful damage to the windows of four tradesmen. The young fellows returned from Birmingham in an intoxicated condition, and on the way home sang "The Rag-Bone-De-ay," accompanying each verse by smashing a window.

ATTEMPTED ESCAPE OF A

DEPORTED.
As a soldier, charged with desertion, was being conveyed from Charing Cross to Shorncliffe, and when the train was travelling at full speed between Morden and Staplehurst, he, though handcuffed, attempted to spring through the open window. His guard clutched at his clothing, which gave way, and the soldier fell and was struck by the next carriage. A passenger, who witnessed the occurrence, signalled to the guard, who stopped the train. The man was picked up severely injured, and was conveyed to the hospital at Shorncliffe.

THE POISONING MYSTERY.

NEILL AT BOW-STREET.

Thomas Neill Cream was brought before Sir John Bridge sitting specially in the extradition court at Bow-street, on Monday, upon the charges of blackmailing already preferred against him. He was further charged with having caused the death of Matilda Clover, at Lambeth-road, by administering poison on the 20th November last. Mr. C. E. Gill appeared to prosecute on behalf of the Treasury; and Mr. Waters again represented the accused. Neill was conducted to the dock by the chief clerk some little time before the magistrate took his seat.

MR. GILL'S STATEMENT.

Mr. Gill said he appeared in support of the charge against the prisoner, which was one of having murdered a woman named Matilda Clover, the 21st of October last, at 27, Lambeth-road. In dealing with the charge in relation to the woman Clover, it would be necessary, however, to give evidence of the deaths of two or three other women under precisely similar circumstances. At the conclusion of the inquiry he would ask the magistrate to commit upon any charges appearing upon the face of the depositions. From statements made by the prisoner, and also as the result of inquiries made by the authorities, he had ascertained that the real name was Thomas Neill Cream. He was born in the year 1850 at Glasgow, and early in life was taken to America by his parents. He was at first engaged in business with his father, but, having developed a taste for medicine, was sent to the McGill College, Montreal, where he took a degree. He afterwards came to this country, and attended lectures at St. Thomas's Hospital, but did not succeed in taking any degree. He subsequently went to Edinburgh, where he did take a degree, and was, therefore, a duly qualified medical man. He then went to Ontario, where he practised medicine in his own name for some time.

MATILDA CLOVER.
The 21st of October last, at 27, Lambeth-road, in dealing with the charge in relation to the woman Clover, it would be necessary, however, to give evidence of the deaths of two or three other women under precisely similar circumstances. At the conclusion of the inquiry he would ask the magistrate to commit upon any charges appearing upon the face of the depositions. From statements made by the prisoner, and also as the result of inquiries made by the authorities, he had ascertained that the real name was Thomas Neill Cream. He was born in the year 1850 at Glasgow, and early in life was taken to America by his parents. He was at first engaged in business with his father, but, having developed a taste for medicine, was sent to the McGill College, Montreal, where he took a degree. He afterwards came to this country, and attended lectures at St. Thomas's Hospital, but did not succeed in taking any degree. He subsequently went to Edinburgh, where he did take a degree, and was, therefore, a duly qualified medical man. He then went to Ontario, where he practised medicine in his own name for some time.

In the autumn of the year 1891, prisoner arrived in Liverpool from America. On the 6th, and 7th of October, 1891, he was staying at Anderson's Hotel, in Fleet-street, and from there he went to live at 103, Lambeth Palace-road, where he stayed until the following January. He then returned to America for a short time, coming back to England on April 2nd, and went back to his old lodgings in the Lambeth Palace-road, where he remained till June, when he was arrested. While staying at Anderson's Hotel he made the acquaintance of two women, named Masters and May, and made an appointment to meet one of them a few days after leaving there. The day he was to have seen one of these women was on the 9th of October, and on this date he was seen by the woman Masters to make the acquaintance of the deceased woman, Clover. Cream wrote a letter to Masters, and in this letter he requested her to keep it and produce it to him when he saw her, and from this it was quite clear that the accused intended to keep the appointment with Masters, but he failed to do so. Masters appeared to have seen the prisoner in the Lambeth Palace-road, and while she was watching him, Cream wrote a letter to the deceased woman, Clover, who was passing, and who turned and smiled at him. He then followed her to her lodgings and entered the house with her. Masters waited for him some time, and as he did not come out she left. That night Cream slept away from his lodgings, but returned early the following morning. On October 13th, the prisoner went to a chemist's shop in Victoria-street. He made a purchase of some nuxvomica, at the same time describing himself as Dr. Neill, of St. Thomas's Hospital. He asked the chemist to procure for him some capsules. This was done, and the accused called for them on October 13th. About this time Neill called at the chemist's shop on several occasions, and purchased the drug nuxvomica, and on one occasion he was supplied with four ounces. A woman named Rose, who was servant at the house in Lambeth-road, where Clover resided, would be called to prove that on the 20th of October Clover had gone out to keep an appointment, and while she was out Rose received a letter, which she later discovered was a letter from the prisoner, and that it was a letter which occurred in connection with the deaths of all the women who would be mentioned in the course of the inquiry, and that was that they each received a letter which afterwards disappeared, and the suggestion was that the accused had written a letter to them for the purpose of having an envelope, and the date of each of their deaths for the purpose of his blackmailing. In the evening of October 20th the deceased woman returned to Lambeth-road, accompanied by a man who was believed to be the accused, as he answered the description given by Rose. The woman Clover went out for some bottled beer, and the man was left alone in her room. He remained in the house for about an hour with Clover, and then left. Shortly after the deceased had retired to rest Rose's attention was attracted to her room by hearing screams. On entering the room Rose found Clover in great agony. She complained that poison had been given to her. The landlady was called up, and she sent for Dr. Thrainger, who, however, was unable to attend. She subsequently sent for another doctor, but was unable to get one. A gentleman named Coppin, however, came, but he was not a qualified man. In his opinion the deceased was not suffering from poisoning. About 9 o'clock the following morning the woman died.—Sir John Bridge: How was she?—Mr. Gill: About 27 years. She had been living at this house for some time. Dr. Graham afterwards came in, and from what the landlady said he gave a certificate to the effect that the deceased died from delirium tremens. No one but the landlady, Rose, and Coppin saw the deceased while she was suffering, and therefore no one but the person who caused her death would be able to say she died from poison, and any person making inquiries at the house would, of course, be told that she had died from natural causes. At the end of October no human being knew of what caused the death of Clover except the man who had caused it. The accused was found talking to a girl, and asking her to return to Lambeth-road, and inquire how Clover came by her death, at the same time saying he believed she was poisoned. On the 25th of October Cream undoubtedly sent the letter, which had already been before the court, to Dr. Broadbent, and the material point of this letter was that he mentioned that Miss Clover met her death on the 20th of October through being poisoned by strychnine. He afterwards mentioned this in conversation with other persons. At the time of the Russell matrimonial suit he held some one that Earl Russell poisoned the deceased woman, and also wrote a letter to this effect to Lady Russell.

THE SERVANT AND LANDLADY.

—Lucy Rose said that she was servant at the

house where the deceased woman Clover had lived. On the night of the 20th of October Clover came home with a man, but witness would not swear that man was the prisoner. He stayed in the house about an hour. After his departure witness was attracted to the room occupied by the deceased by hearing screams. Witness found Clover in very great agony. Deceased said, "I have been poisoned." She had fits of convulsion up to the time of her death. After the fits had passed off she appeared quite conscious and spoke rationally. She said she was dying, and asked to see her child. Dr. Graham was sent for, and Mr. Coppin came. He only stayed a few minutes, but the deceased had a fit whilst he was there. After he had left Mr. Coppin sent some medicine for her. The deceased vomited a great deal, and died about 9 o'clock the following morning. Dr. Graham arrived about noon. He gave a certificate of death, and the deceased was buried by the parish. Until the inquiry before the coroner witness had no idea the deceased died of strychnine.—By the Magistrate: The deceased appeared quite sober when she entered the house with the man. She only fetched in two bottles of beer. By Mr. Waters: There was very bad light in the passage when deceased and her companion entered. Witness only saw the man as he passed up to Clover's room. He was a tall man, about 40 years of age, and wore a heavy moustache.—Emma Vowles, wife of Edward Vowles, a cabdriver, said she passed by the house of Philip Vowles, at 27, Lambeth-road, Matilda Clover lodged with her. On October 21st she was called up at about 3 a.m. by Lucy Rose. On going to Clover's room she found her very ill, and immediately went for Dr. Graham, but that gentleman was away from home. Witness then went for Dr. McCarthy, but was unable to get him to come. The next morning Clover died. Witness was not present at the death. The first time witness knew the deceased died of strychnine was when the police came to her about three months ago.—By Mr. Waters: The deceased was a woman much given to drink. About eight days before her death she took 11a. worth of brandy in one day.

MEDICAL EVIDENCE.

—Francis Coppin, of Westminster Bridge-road, said he acted as assistant to Dr. McCarthy. On the morning of the 21st of October he was called to see a woman at 27, Lambeth-road. On arriving at the house he saw the servant, Lucy Rose. The deceased was in a state of tremor, and had a convulsion fit while witness was present. He remained about twelve minutes, and the servant made a statement to him as to what the deceased woman had said with reference to some pills, but he did not ask deceased about it. Witness sent some medicine.—By Sir John Bridge: From a statement made to him by the landlady before going upstairs witness believed the deceased was suffering from convulsions.—By Mr. Gill: He believed she would die, but not so quickly as she did.—Dr. Graham, of Upper Kennington-lane, said he had attended the deceased woman on several occasions prior to her death, and had prescribed for her. On the morning of the 21st Mr. Vowles called on him, and he then heard of Clover's death. Witness was called to 27, Lambeth-road, and gave the certificate of death, in which he said he attended the deceased in her last illness, and last saw her on the 21st of October, 1891. He meant by this that he last saw her body on the date mentioned. Witness attended her in his capacity as club doctor. The club was the London and Manchester. It was after the body was examined that witness first knew the deceased died from strychnine. This was the first suggestion that such was the case.—By Sir John Bridge: When the certificates of death were given the words—"I last saw her," usually meant "I last saw her alive;" but in the present instance the witness meant it for "I last saw her dead."—By Mr. Vowles: I was called to the house to attend the deceased woman, and I know the deceased belonged to a club, and would be entitled to some money on her death. The last time she saw the club book in deceased's possession was about two months prior to her death. The book might have been burnt with other papers after the funeral. Mary Elizabeth Burton, bookkeeper at Anderson's Hotel, Fleet-street, produced the register of the hotel. Dr. Neill of Quebec, occupied room No. 8 in October last. He was marked off as leaving the hotel on the 7th of October.

CONCLUSION OF THE INQUEST.

At the Vestry Hall, Tooting, on the 16th, Mr. A. Braxton Hicks, the Mill-Surrey coroner, concluded his inquiry into the circumstances attending the death of Matilda Clover, 26 years of age, who died at 27, Lambeth-road, on the 21st of October, 1891, from strychnine poisoning. The accused, Thomas Neill, alias Cream, was not present or represented. Mr. William Coppin, solicitor, conducted the proceedings on behalf of the Treasury and Detective-Sergeants Harvey and Tombridge, and Mr. D. C. M. Grey represented the Scotland Yard authorities. All the witnesses were in court.

After the inquiry had been opened in the usual manner, the coroner, addressing the jury, said, "I have considered the passage contained in your verdict, with reference to the issue of death, and the certificate of death had been granted in this manner, and I am of opinion that it was largely attributable to the manner in which the duties of the registrars of death are carried out. It is the same with the registrar-general, who, from some cause or other, possibly a kindness of disposition, was unduly disposed to order inquiries. Then, again, registrars, as you are aware, are not as a rule professional men, and know little of the terms used by medical men in granting certificates. Some take it for granted that because a medical man signs his name to a certificate, therefore no further inquiry is required. It is not altogether the fault, perhaps, of medical men; the Act of Parliament relating to medical men is very badly worded that unless a medical man be a registered medical practitioner, he cannot know what he ought to do.—The Foreman: I have found that medical men of much greater experience than Dr. Graham (who gave the certificate of the death of Matilda Clover) are in the habit of ascribing the cause of death on the statement of witnesses, although they may not have been present at the death, or even seen the deceased person.—The Coroner: In Scotland registrars have to verify the fact that a person is dead, and have to go to the house to make inquiries. The medical man in this case seems to have taken it for granted that the person was dead, although she may have been alive for all he knew.—The Jury: I am afraid it is the case that you do so. The matter, however, is so important that I have resolved to make a representation to the Home Office upon the subject.—The witnesses were then bound over in the sum of £50 each to appear and prosecute at the Old Bailey (to the jury): I must again thank you for the trouble you have had in attending to the inquiry, and the care you have taken in the matter. I cannot pay you for your services, but will instruct my officer to see that your reliefs are struck off the jury list, which will relieve you from attending again, and that is all I can do in the matter.—The witnesses then signed their formal depositions, and the court was formally closed.

**London County Sessions,
Clerkenwell.**

North London.
IT WAS THE SPIRITS THAT WERE SHOUT-
ing. Fanny King, 47, a laundress, of Ux-
Holloway, who has several times been be-
fore the magistrates charged with disorderly
conduct, and who invariably attributes
conduct to "spirits," was again in the

cruelty to a horse by working it when in unfit condition, and Charles Randall, his employer, of Chadwell Heath, was summoned for allowing the same to be worked. —P. 695 K, stated on the afternoon of the 2nd inst., while on duty in the East India-road, he saw Dedman in charge of a ban-

PURCHASING WAR OFFICE STORES.—SARA Barton, Coulsdon, was charged on reman with unlawfully buying from a private in the Coldstream Guards three military shirts value 7s. 6d., the property of the War Department.—The prisoner admitted buying the shirts, and said she was not aware it was

—SUICIDE WHILE TEMPORARILY INSANE.
—Sudden Death of a Sheriff's Officer.
—Dr. Danford Thomas held an inquest touch-
ing the death of David Dowd, 49, a sheriff's
officer, Mableton Place, Kentish Town.—The

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THE PEOPLE - MIXTURE.

There are now 250 lepers settled in Louisiana.

During the past half year the import of cereals reached the total of 70,960,325,000.

An American professor has started for Africa with the object of studying the language of the monkey tribes.

The German East Africa Plantation Company have sent 500 coolies to East Africa to assist in the cultivation of tobacco.

Recent donations have brought the Mansion House fund in aid of the distress caused by the fire at St. John's up to £11,000.

There were twenty-three deaths from scarlet fever and forty-three from diphtheria in London last week.

The second-class battle ship Centurion, which is to cost £200,000, will be launched at Portsmouth on August 6th.

The death is announced of Mr. Frederick Selous, a former chairman of the committee of the Stock Exchange, in his 91st year.

The New South Wales Parliament, which has been in recess since the beginning of April, has been summoned to meet on August 30th.

Her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Christian, left Windsor on Tuesday morning and arrived at Osborne in the course of the afternoon.

It is stated that the Chilean Government has agreed to pay an indemnity of 75,000,000,000 gold for the attack made on the crew of the United States warship Baltimore.

Mr. Alfred Gilbert will execute the medalion which is to be placed in the crypt of St. Paul's Cathedral as a memorial to the late Earl Lytton.

An old woman was recently arrested in Philadelphia for begging. She had been depositing her money in the pockets of the poor.

Mary Ruddy was to have been hanged at Armagh on the 10th of August for infanticide. The sentence has, however, been commuted to penal servitude for life.

A cyclone passed over the village of Palestrina, in the province of Rorigo, Italy, the other morning, destroying a number of houses and burying several persons under the ruins.

An inquiry into the loss of the City of Chicago has been opened. Capt. Redford suggests, as a probable cause of the disaster, that the vessel was ahead of her reckoning, and that fog might have deceived him as to the distance of the headlands.

The German Emperor is being initiated into the mysteries of whale hunting. The boat on which he went into the North Sea whaling fishery returned with other art societies in length, while another boat secured one 6ft. long.

The immense shed in Chicago, known as the Wigwag, and used by the recent Democratic Convention, is to be torn down at once, and its lumber used to build four hotels, in which women visitors to the World's Fair are to be lodged.

Woburn Abbey was closed to visitors on Monday for three months, for the purpose of completing the restoration. The work of restoring this structure was partly carried out by the late Duke of Bedford prior to his death, since which date the work has been at a standstill.

The death of Mr. Charles Jones, a well-known animal painter, is announced. Mr. Jones, who contributed to all the principal exhibitions, was chiefly noted for his skill in painting sheep. He was a member of the Royal Cambrian Academy and other art societies, and was recently awarded a gold medal at the Crystal Palace.

Defects have been discovered at Devonport in the hydraulic machinery which works the turrets of the battleship Conqueror, one of the vessels ordered to be mobilised for the forthcoming naval manoeuvres. The dockyard authorities at once sent a number of men on board, and the damage, which was caused by heated bearings, was forthwith repaired.

Three hundred colliers employed at the Gorseinon Colliery, near Swansea, have struck work in consequence of a labour dispute. Mr. Isaac Evans, miners' agent, has visited the colliery with the object of endeavouring to arrive at a settlement. The strike of the colliery will also affect the tinplate works, where several hundred hands have been compelled to cease work.

On behalf of the Hospital Saturday Fund the following amounts have now been received from district committees as the result of the ladies' street collection:—Western Suburban London, £275 (increase upon last year of £40); Woolwich, £200 (increase £40); West Ham, £147 (increase £10); West Green, £484 (increase £10); Balham and Tooting, £165 (increase £30); St. George's and Westminster, £250 (increase £100).

Two serious cases arising out of the elections have been dealt with by the Wrexham justices. Wm. Meredith, a farmer, was fined £3 and costs for striking and cutting the eye of another farmer, Geo. Clarke, at Holtton, on the day of Denbigh borough election. David Roberts, charged with cutting open the head of Robert Evans, one of Sir Watkin Wynne's personal agents, with a brick at Brynmor on the night of the East Denbighshire election, was fined £4.

An action was recently brought against Mr. Williamson to recover penalties for having acted and voted as a voter at St. Mary, Islington, without, as alleged, having the necessary qualification. It was proved at the trial before Justice Denman and a jury that the defendant lent out a portion of the premises for which he was rated, though the part he did occupy was of greater value than £40. Judgment was entered against him, but this was reversed on appeal. The defendant was given for the defendant.

The Glasgow town council have unanimously adopted a recommendation of the magistrates committee to the effect that the corporation entertain the members of the Institute of Journalists at a banquet to be given on the 12th of September, on the occasion of the visit of the institute to Edinburgh and Glasgow for the annual conference. It is intended to invite Cummins and two others of the senior magistrates to carry out the resolution.

Arising out of a dispute between the Shipping Federation and the Seamen's and Firemen's Union at Sunderland, a charge was brought against John Henderson, an officer of the union's union. He was convicted and sentenced to a fortnight's imprisonment. Notice of appeal to quarter sessions was given, and an application was made to Justice Collins and Bruce for a certiorari to bring up the case to the Queen's Bench Division, with a view to the conviction being quashed. Judgment was reserved.

Some interesting reminiscences of Thomas Cooper were given at the funeral of the agitator by the Rev. Arthur O'Neill of Birmingham, himself one of the Chartist leaders who was manacled with Cooper on their way from Stafford Gaol to their trial before the special commission. They subsequently spent a year together in prison in the same day-room all day, and in the cells near enough to converse at night. They read the Scriptures together every morning in seven different languages; and in the evening, when he was removed to his cell, Cooper used to occupy himself with singing

fragments of "The Messiah," which he knew from beginning to end.

The first doctor of divinity is understood to have been O. Middle, D.D.

Marshall MacMahon says his memoirs are all in order, and ready for publication within a few days of his death.

They take their time over things in Italy. A memorial of the Crimean campaign has just been unveiled in Turin.

Professor Tyndall has gone to Switzerland. He will spend the summer months amid the delightful scenery at Brieg.

Picardy, in France, claims the honour of being the place where the first plate glass was made. The process was discovered by accident in 1688.

Now doth the country prelate begin to complain of ill-health and to work the Palestine cough for all it is worth, which is probably a trip to Asia Minor.

There are about 3,500,000 paupers in our cities, and yet if our idle lands were developed, employment would be immediately found for 3,000,000 men.

There are about 160 clubs and societies organised by the women of Bohemia for the aid and advancement of their sex in different kinds of work.

Of more than 3,000 petitions for naturalisation presented by Jews to the Roumanian Chambers during the last ten years only ten have been successful.

The construction of the eastern arm of the new docks at Liverpool will be estimated, take into account £200,000 will be spent annually on labour alone.

According to the last census returns England possesses no fewer than 76,000 coachmen and grooms, 56,250 male indoor servants, and 1,230,000 female indoor servants.

During last year 3,741 bodies were cremated in France. Three new crematories were added to the number in Germany in 1891, and Italy has 22 crematories, several being movable ones.

There is a great demand in America for English hawthorn trees. Twenty thousand of these have just been sent across the Atlantic. They will be planted on estates in New Hampshire.

In artistic circles, where the "rustic rage" predominates, picture frames made of grape vines are much appreciated. They are nailed together in log-cabin fashion, and finished with a coloured varnish.

There are in England something like 20,000,000 fertile acres lying idle. And yet, says the *Fortnightly Review*, we export wheat to the extent of £130,000,000, half of which could be produced at home.

Swedish women are said to excel in wood carving, lithography, modelling, decorative painting and art embroidery. For many years a woman has been the engraver of medals in the royal mint of Stockholm.

Among other information contained in a report of a London workhouse is a duly authenticated statement to the effect that four-fifths of the inmates have been at one time or another employed as domestic servants.

Mr. Dodge, of the American Department of Agriculture, is indignant because of the low average wheat production in the United States. It is twelve and a half bushels per acre. Mr. Dodge anticipates the time when it will be twenty-five bushels.

West Monmouthshire has distinguished itself. It has returned its representative, Mr. C. M. Warrington, to Parliament by the largest majority given to a Liberal in a single member constituency out of Ireland, namely, 5,310.

At the Anglesey Assizes there was not a single prisoner for trial. Justice Mathew complimented the grand jury upon the commendable immunity from crime which North Wales enjoys. At Merionethshire Assizes there were two prisoners, one of whom was acquitted; and at Carnarvon there was a blank calendar.

The award of the commission appointed to decide as to the proposed readjustment of wages of the Cumberland coal miners has been given. Underground workmen sustain a reduction of 7½ per cent., and shiftmen a reduction of 12½ per cent. The coal owners claim further reductions, which have yet to be settled.

Encouraged by the popularity of last year's Sunday opening, the management of Niagara Hall, Westminster, have resolved to open for a limited period their splendid panorama of Ancient Egypt and the Exodus of the Children of Israel, on Sundays, from 2.0 to 9.0 p.m. without fixed charge, commencing on Sunday next.

A boat accident occurred in Yell Sound, Shetland, by which four persons lost their lives. Mr. Robert Williamson, formerly of the Ship Hotel, Leith, his wife, his brother, and a fisherman named Alex. Gray, were proceeding to Midyell, when the sail giboing threw into the water and drowned. Mr. Williamson belonged to Yell, and was paying a visit to his friends.

There was a good deal of speculation in the royal borough on Tuesday concerning the elevation of the union jack on the Round Tower in place of the royal standard, after the Queen had left for Osborne. The union jack has not been hoisted in her Majesty's absence for a generation, excepting at half-mast, in token of mourning. The supposed new departure is in reality the revival of an ancient custom marking the fact that the Castle is a fortress.

The receipts on account of revenue from the 1st of April, 1892, when there was a balance of £4,255,169, to July 16th, 1892, were £24,481,881, against £23,151,086 in the corresponding period of the preceding financial year, which began with a balance of £6,370,897. The net expenditure was £20,042,353, against £23,940,541 to the same date in the previous year. The Treasury balance on July 16th, 1892, amounted to £1,016,535, and at the same date in 1891 to £490,222.

A Great Eastern train was running into Forest Gate Station the other night, it overshoot the platform, owing to ill-lubricated wheels, and the train, which was travelling at half speed, was brought to a sudden stop by the action of the brakes, and dashed into the buffer stops with great violence. The train was crowded with passengers, mostly returning home from business, and several of these several were injured. In no case, however, was the injury of a serious character, and all were able to proceed to their homes.

At about midnight on Monday a police officer noticed that the window of St. Andrew's Church, Nottingham, was open, and on entering discovered two men fast asleep inside the communion rails. When taken into custody they admitted that they entered the sacred edifice for purposes of plunder, but being very tired, sat down and fell asleep. They are Nottingham labourers, named respectively John Oakley and Timothy Corbett. Both were charged before the magistrates and remanded.

A very bizarre provision was made in the will of the philanthropist Jeremy Bentham, who enjoined his executors to enshrine his corpse and dress it in the clothes which he was accustomed to wear in his lifetime, in order that he might form the text of a lecture to be delivered annually at a literary institute held at a school of anatomy in Windmill-street, Haymarket. On one occasion the venerable philosopher's head fell off, and was one was made in its place, but the

mummy with the waxen head has long since faded out of the public ken.

The hare may be timid, but he dies game. A bluish on the cheek is not the same thing as a red nose, but it's the next thing to it.

Julius Verne has been created an officer of the Legion of Honour.

The man who "couldn't stand it any longer" has taken a seat and now feels comfortable.

Mr. Penny, who fell through a hole in a bridge no longer believes in dropping a penny in a slot.

It may seem strange, but it is a fact that the more Mumm a man gets the less mumm he becomes.

Detective microphones are to be introduced into the cells where Russian political prisoners are confined.

The desirability of bonds depends altogether upon whether you hold them or they hold you.

The preacher said he did not think how it sounded when he said the dead shoemaker had been faithful to the last.

Hops springs eternal in the human breast, but there is more spring in the legs when a fellow sits down on a tack.

The grocer and the baker may not be singers, but the former knows his scales and the latter can always strike dough.

"Are you familiar with musical terms?" asked the operative manager. "Yes," was the reply; "last week's salary, or I don't sing."

It is said that the reason why clerks stare so much at pretty women is because their business requires them to have an eye to figures.

Bandits are still very numerous in Texas. Three of a formidable gang have recently been shot by a crowd of settlers, who had long been the victims of their depredations.

A man boasted that he had been bitten several times by both healthy and rabid dogs, and had never felt any symptoms of hydrophobia. It was afterwards discovered that he was a slave to the savage habit.

Mr. Blaine is said to have received two offers from publishers for a new work on American history, covering such epochs in politics as he may choose to write about.

Two boys, one 12 and the other 14, quarrelled in Philadelphia a few days ago. Some hours later they met in the street and the younger stabbed the older one, killing him instantly.

In accordance with the recent law, President Carnot has officially designated the 22nd of September, the centenary of the declaration of the French Republic, as a national festival.

Of 1,160 persons employed in the Metropolitan Fever Hospital last year, only 77, or 6½ per cent., fell ill with fever, diphtheria, and measles, and only two died. In the previous year seven died.

Col. H. Clay King, a prominent member of the Tennessee bar, has been sentenced to be hanged. He shot and killed another leader of the Tennessee bar, at the termination of a case in which he was counsel.

"Unfit for service," is the sentence passed upon seven vessels ordered to be sold by the Admiralty. And yet of these one is not 12 years old, and five others average 15 years, 1,700 tons, and a cost of over £20,000 each.

Some one advertises that: "Should this meet the eye of any cashier who, on or about July 13th, found £10 in his balance which he has not yet been able to account for, he would oblige by communicating with advertiser, who is at that amount short."

Lord Chief Justice Coleridge has intimated his intention of disposing of the business at Nottingham alone. Mr. Justice Wright, who was to have joined his lordship there, will consequently remain in town another week, and sit in the Queen's Bench Division.

The art market is still flooded with sham works. At Lyons, the Correctional Court has sentenced three men to imprisonment for seeking to sell pictures as genuine Leonardo da Vinci and a Rembrandt that were both afterwards stated to be of only the value of 100fr.

The gift by will of the late Lady M. A. Hamilton, of Portman-square, has added eighteen important portraits to our National Gallery. One particularly valuable example is the group by Raphael of the "Lady Cockburn and her Children." The picture is signed by Reynolds, and dated 1773.

The first barge loaded with English coal recently arrived from Newcastle in the canal basin at Ottawa. The experiment is declared by the importers to be a great success. It shows that English coal can be placed on the market in Canada at a lower rate than the coal carried by the Great Lakes or by any other of the United States coaldrafts.

The community of Hong Kong has had a "general election" in miniature. A political census in reference to the main questions raised during the present election campaign in Great Britain has been taken, and the votes polled have just been declared as follows:—Conservatives, 218; Unionists, 22; Liberals, 35; Parallels, 6; Anti-Parallels, 1.

Scene: The box-office of a certain theatre, at a certain time, given by a certain lady. Enter well-known actress, who applies to acting manager for admission.—Acting Manager (loud): "Well, I'll see what I can do. Miss —, I'm sorry I can't put you in the stalls; I've been told not to put any ladies in the stalls; but I'll try and get you in the boxes." (Exit actress.)

From Valence comes news of havoc wrought in the district by floods. All the river part of Montferrat is under water, bridges have been carried away, and considerable damage has been done to property. At Praconal two little children were drowned during the absence of their parents, the ground floor of the house in which they lived having been suddenly submerged.

A church, erected at Brethdir, in the parish of Llanrhaeadr, on the borders of Montgomeryshire and Denbighshire, in memory of William Morgan—who, in 1593, while vicar of Llanrhaeadr, completed the translation of the Bible into the Welsh language—was opened on Tuesday by the Bishop of St. Asaph. Nonconformists as well as Churchmen subscribed to the building fund.

A bad bathing accident happened the other evening in Larnoe Harbour, by which a young man named Cameron, belonging to Balnakeil, who was on a visit, was drowned. The ferry boat which plies between Larnoe and Balnakeil had five occupants—two brothers named MacKinnon, who owned the boat, two young men named Wondra, and an unfortunate youth. A gale was blowing when the boat started, and she soon capsized, all the occupants being thrown into the water. All except Cameron managed to keep afloat until they were rescued, but Cameron sank immediately.

During the prevalence of a strong north-westerly breeze on Tuesday afternoon, a small schooner named the *Argo*, belonging to Carnarvon, foundered in Douglas Bay, Isle of Man, in sight of numbers of people who had gathered on the pier and promenade. Two steamers and the life boat went out with the object of rescuing the crew, but on their arrival at the scene of the wreck, nothing was to be found but some floating wreckage. The schooner was manned by Capt. Williams

and a crew of three hands, and it is believed that all perished.

No man with big whiskers can look a hero when eating macaroni.

It is intended to lay a submarine cable in the Caspian Sea.

A German scientist maintains that diamonds originally came from meteors.

There are said to be 673,643 Freemasons and 647,471 Oddfellows in America.

It is stated that there are 50,000,000 volumes in the public libraries of America.

A young girl has won the Harvard University prize for the best translation of Horace.

A team of English amateur cricketers will go to India next year. Lord Hawke will captain it.

A turtle with the initials "N.B., 1833," on its shell, has been found on the Newfoundland coast.

Between Paris and Berlin mail matter is now transmitted in 35 minutes by the pneumatic process.

It is calculated that the total value of matches manufactured yearly throughout the world is nearly £21,000,000.

In some portions of Canada prayers are being offered for rain, while in the rain-soaked vicinity of Quebec the prayers are for dry weather.

A French Canadian, named Charles Abraham, has tried to murder his wife at Massachusetts, under circumstances of peculiar atrocity. He poured kerosene over her while she slept and then set fire to it. The poor creature was terribly burnt.

What are we coming to next? Waterproof sheets of paper stuck together by a special process, and compressed by hydraulic power, have been found to be a means of being sufficiently hard, not only for the soles of boots, but for horseshoes.

A copy of the auction catalogue of Dr. Johnson's library, which was sold at Christie's, on February 16th, 1785, was recently unearthed in a London shop. One hundred copies have been privately printed and distributed among the members of the Johnson Club.

The American Government is trying to suppress the present strike system. The House of Representatives has adopted an amendment to the Sunday Bill declaring it to be unlawful for the Government to enter into contracts with any person or firm employing Pinkerton's detectives or other armed guards.

Engineer Munson, of the steamer *Ermine*, playing between Moon's and the White Sulphur Springs dock, at Saratoga Lake, by turning his boat into a lead in the bottom of the boat, stopped the flow of water sufficiently to allow the steamer to regain her dock and land her passengers in safety before she sank.

An ingenious person has computed the number of valuables which the Prince of Wales has bestowed on happy couples in the shape of wedding gifts. The result is not without interest—ninety diamond scarf pins, sixteen diamond bracelets, thirty-five diamond brooches, four watch bracelets, and seven cigarette boxes.

A careful estimate of the juvenile movement throughout the United Kingdom, on behalf of temperance reform, including members of the Band of Hope Union, and making ample deductions for double membership, gives the number of juvenile temperance societies as 17,440, with a membership of 2,112,979.

Australia is evidently no longer an El Dorado for clerks. A vacant post, valued at about £100 per annum, in the office of the town clerk in Essendon, a suburb of Melbourne, attracted 384 applicants, the large majority of whom showed, in the style of their writing, that they had a superior education.

It is proposed to lay a wooden pavement in Paris in the Rue Faubourg-Saint-Honoré, in front of the British Embassy. The stretch of pavement is set with the usual Paris paving stones, over which carriages and lumbering omnibuses pound and clatter unceasingly. There is no peace, even in the small hours of the morning.

There was a great decrease in the number of animals imported to England for food in May. Returns show that 593 cows, eleven calves, and 4,221 sheep and lambs were received during the month, whereas the totals for the same months in 1891 were 2,112, 3,132, and 8,779 respectively. For wine, the foreign demand nothing in March of this year.

There died recently in Hungary two ladies who served in 1849 in the Revolutionary Army, and fought in several of the fiercest battles dressed in military uniform. One of them was several times promoted, and under the name of Karl attained the rank of first-lieutenant of Hussars. The other fought under the name of Josef, and was decorated for valour in the field.

A large part of the massive wall of the tower of the parish church, Great Chiswell, Essex, fell in with a loud crash at an early hour on Tuesday. Signs of lateral expansion of the tower had been noticed of late, and on the previous day a survey had been made with a view to removing the peril of bells, which are now left hanging in a dangerous position.

A shocking accident occurred on Tuesday in the Duke of Sutherland's estate yard at Trentham. On Monday an engine-driver employed there got his arm broken in the machinery, and Thomas James temporarily took his place on Tuesday. James was showing another workman how the accident occurred when he himself was dragged under the machinery, and mangled beyond recognition.

A successful attempt to row across the Channel, from Folkestone to Boulogne, took place on Tuesday in an ordinary open four-oared galley by the pupils of Sir Edmund Currie's Technical School. The party left Folkestone at 5.20 a.m., and reached the French port at 10.30. This is the fastest time on record. The rowers were accompanied by a steam launch, on board of which were Sir Edmund Currie and Mr. Dent Wetherhead.

Electricity as an aid to gun-making is in successful use at the gun factory at St. Etienne. The particular use to which it is there put is in the tempering of springs. These consist of steel wire wound spirally, and a current of twenty-three amperes at forty-five volts is passed through. Rapid heating results, and when the required temperature is reached the current is broken and the spring falls into a trough of water. One workman can temper 2,000 springs per day by this method.

At Berks County Sessions, Windsor, Charles Alexander Theodore, said to be the son of the late King of Abyssinia, was charged with having used threats towards Robert-Johnson, the champion of the Windsor race. It is alleged that he declared he would do for Jacobs, even if he had to swing for it. Prisoner had been previously bound over, and was now committed for three months in default of finding further sureties for good behaviour.

An action arising out of the purchase of a medicine practice in the New Cross-road was on Tuesday before Mr. Justice Wright. Mr. Macdonald bought the business from Mr. Turner on the assurance, as he alleged, that it produced £200 a year. Mr. Turner denied having made such statement. Mr. Justice Wright said that upon the evidence he could not find that there had been wilful misrepresentation, though there might have

been exaggeration. He, however, reserved his decision on a point of law.

A wife murderer was recently executed in gaol at Salom, Mexico. The firing party fired four volleys before the man succumbed.

Of all civilized countries in the world, Russia has the largest number of women criminals, especially of the upper classes.

The steamers City of Paris and City of New York are to be admitted to the American registry. They will then fly the stars and stripes.

The grave of Governor Lincoln, in Maine, was desecrated a few nights ago. The coffin was found shattered, and the bones strewn around the floor of the vault.

They have quite a unique fashion in wedding bouquets in America. They are shaped like horseshoes, and the nails are composed of different coloured flowers.

Certain American Congressmen are desirous of reforming the mode of spelling. A bill is now before Congress having that object.

The longest canal in the world is claimed to be the one which extends from the frontier of China to St. Petersburg. It measures in all 4,472 miles.

Johannes Wolf has been presented by the Queen with a gold pencil-case studded with diamonds in recognition of his services at Balmoral in October last.

Burglars have been energetically at work in Philadelphia. One night last week no fewer than seven houses were entered in one street, and, apparently, at the same time.

Forty-five people met their death by different forms of violence in the metropolis during the past week. Of these nine committed suicide and three were killed in the streets.

One of the professors at the Royal College of Music is the authority for the statement that Mr. Gladstone usually begins a speech on the note E, and gradually descends to that of B.

A lady lawyer, Miss Ella L. Knowles, has been nominated for the Attorney-generalship of Montana. She is about 30 years of age, and one of the most prosperous solicitors in the State.

When he goes away on his summer holiday the Shah has in his suite 200 wives, a battalion of infantry, a regiment of cavalry, four guns, and various other comparatively trifling appendages.

Inventive woman is to the fore with a novel idea. It consists of what is called an "emergency dress" to be used in case of fire. It is like a diver's costume in appearance, but made of asbestos cloth.

It is a remarkable fact that the famous Treadwell mine in Alaska, which has yielded nearly £1,000,000 in gold bullion, was purchased by the man after whom it is named for £100.

The rumour is again current that Miss Mary Anderson is about to return to the stage. With her husband, Mr. Navarro, the once popular actress is now living in Berkeley-square.

Count Taaffe, the Austrian Premier, is seriously ill. He is at his estate in Elisenau, in Southern Bohemia, where it is hoped freedom from the cares of office will be beneficial.

Election excitement—"election fever," as it has been called—has claimed another victim. Mr. J. E. Aron, of Lifford, near Slough, an ardent supporter of Mr. B. Hingley, M.P., died suddenly on Wednesday.

The last of the English tithe-barns, in which the abbots were wont to collect the tithes of those who owed them rent and services, has been demolished. It was located at Peterborough, and was built in 1307.

Two Charleston girls have lately fought a duel as rivals for the attentions of the sterner sex. One fired five shots at the other without hitting her. Her adversary, however, has applied for police protection.

The versatile M. Zola is making another departure. He is collecting materials for a new novel, the subject of which is to be founded on the pilgrimages to Lourdes. He visited the shrine last year, and was much impressed with what he saw.

In certain circles of New York society skit-dancing as a fashionable amusement has given way to boxing. A professor of the "mob art" in that city says he finds his lady pupils nearly as profitable as the men were years ago.

An Englishman was recently hanged by mistake in America. He was, however, cut down before he was dead. He now describes the sensation as an exceedingly pleasing one, and compares it to the "delightful intoxication of the opium-smoker."

The late Professor Bischoff, of Munich, discovered that the average weight of a woman's brain was 100 grammes less than that of a man's. When he died it was found that his brain weighed less than the average that he had fixed for the brain of a woman.

Count Herbert

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J. W. MOOREHEAD, GUY'S UNIVERSITY, CHURCH QUEEN'S-SQUARE, Maidstone Eye Infirmary, Greenwich Hospital, and other operations, without any benefit, and was getting much worse. I was told that I should try your medicine, and I bought it, and I thought I would try once again, and am thankful to say that I have received great benefit from your medicine."

"Dear Sir,—It is with much pleasure I give testimonial for the very excellent work you have cured my son after nine weeks' treatment. He has been sent in Moorfields Hospital over a month with both eyes and one eye turned inward and blind. Yours faithfully,
"Jan. 12th, 1899." "A. BAYLE."
"11, Armitage-road, East Greenwich."

[illegible]

operation and very little pain. After having suffered for twenty-one years with inflammation, ulcer, itching and skin, and sent to Macbride Hospital for two months without receiving any benefit, I earnestly recommend to any one suffering with their eyes to put themselves under your treatment, and not lose so good an opportunity of the advice of such a doctor. I am quite willing to testify to any one at any time that likes to send or see me.—Yours truly,
M. A. STANLEY
April 28th, 1902."

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"Hillsdale, Aberdeen, June 18th, 1871.

"Dear Madame—Your remedy has completely cured me . . . feel very grateful to you.—Yours faithfully,
Mrs. T. J. B. T. Eastern-street, Brighton, July 18th.

"Dear Madame Selbourne,—Received medicine Saturday, and today (Monday) am all right; can hardly believe it possible. —Yours most gratefully,
W. W. Eagle-street, Leamington, July 19th.

"Dear Madame,—The medicine you sent last week has secured me complete relief. How can I thank you enough.
Before sending to you. Shall always remember
Most faithfully yours,
Miss C. G. Elmwood-house, Halloway, N., July 19th.

"Dear Madame,—Am writing to let you know I have taken half the medicine you sent on Saturday before I was quite well. I think your medicine

"Grange-road, Bermondsey, July 20th, 1891.
"Dear Madam, I shall not require a second bottle. This medicine has benefited me. Accept my warmest thanks.
"W. H. Smith, Montgomeryshire, July 20th, 1891.
"Dear Madam, - In March last I had some of your remedy, which put me right almost at once. I send me another bottle exactly the same, and enclose you my thanks.
"Mrs. W. H. Smith.
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MENTION THIS PAPER.

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marked antiques:—

"Port Hill, Longport, Staffs, July 25, 1881.
 "Dear Madame,—Allow me to thank you for your kindness. I am pleased to tell you good news of the success of your Mixture and Pills have been a great success. I have almost finished the second bottle. I will do all I can to recommend your remedies. I am, Sir,
 Your faithfully,
 Mrs. L.

"Romey, Hants, July 7th, 1881.
 "Dear Madame,—I am thankful to tell you that your Mixture and Pills have been a great success. I have almost finished the second bottle. I will do all I can to recommend your remedies. I am, Sir,
 Your faithfully,
 Mrs. L.

"Dawlish, Devonshire, July 11th, 1881.
 "Dear Madame.—Just a line to say that I have taken your Mixture and Pills & was well again. With very thanks,
 Wm. H. Phillips."

"Dear Madam, - Just a line to say that I am again after taking the dose of your Mixture - I am thanking you for the interest you have taken in making a stranger, and assuring you that I will forget to recommend you to my friends, very faithfully,
"Mrs.
"Minchoc-street, Bethnal Green, July 14th, 1862.
"Dear Madam - I don't know how to thank enough for your good advice and Wonderful Mixture. It acts like magic. I had been taking no other remedy, but all of no use. I began to give all hope, but after taking the last dose out of the second bottle I was satisfied, and in three days

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